THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, H. P. REED, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CHICAGO.

The Great Fire.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Appearance of the City.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

"Chicago Shall Rise Again."

RELIEF COMMITTEES.

Appeals to the Country.

IMMENSE CONTRIBUTIONS.

City Reported Quiet.

CHICAGO, October 12, 10:50 A. M.—There was no renewal of the fires last night, and nothing occurred to disturb the city.

General Sheridan has complete control, and confidence is fully restored.

The various committees are busy, and now that relief is thoroughly organized, all the needy are being relieved.

At a meeting of the various committees from other cities, held in this city last evening, the following appeal was unanimously adopted:

"The relief committees appointed by the different cities of the country, to bring on supplies and investigate the immediate necessities of the devastated city of Chicago, beg leave to present this appeal to the commercial men and capitalists of the United States: After a careful survey of a calamity unparalleled in the history of the world, with the evidence before them of overwhelming losses, mental trials, individual sufferings and pressing necessities never before so experienced by any community, they pray their fellow-citizens, and especially those having business relations with the city of Chicago—a city whose enterprise, industry and exhaustless energy have conferred honor on the American people—to sustain the business men in this their hour of trial. Their calamity is great. Let your confidence abide with them. Extend to them a generous liberality by compromise and extensions, which are needed, and by the largest possible advance in money, so that the business property of the city may be restored, the destroyed districts rebuilt, and its greatness re-established."

The *Republican* this morning, the anniversary of its first year under its present proprietors, issues a small half sheet and announces the determination to continue its publication.

The *Tribune* comes out with an entire sheet this morning, and with more than a whole page of advertisements, mostly announcements of merchants and other business men of opening in new places of business.

The *Tribune*, in an editorial headed "Rebuild the City," says: "All is not lost. Though four hundred millions of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed, Chicago still exists. She was not a mere collection of stone, brick and lumber; these were but the evidences of the power which produced these things; they were but the external proofs of the high courage, unconquerable energy, strong faith and restless perseverance which have built up here a commercial metropolis. The great natural resources are all in existence. The lake with its navies, the spacious harbor, the vast empire of production extending westward to the Pacific, the great outlet from the lakes to the ocean, the thirty-six lines of railroads connecting the city with every part of the continent, these, the great arteries of trade and commerce, all remain unimpaired, undiminished, and are all ready for immediate resumption. What, therefore, has been lost? We have lost the accumulated profits of twenty years of prosperous growth. We have lost the stock in trade on hand on the night of the fire. We lost money, but we have saved life, health, vigor and industry. We have a dozen grain elevators yet remaining. We have material on hand with which to replace those we have lost. We have within thirty-six hours' time the whole country to draw upon for supplies, and of every description of goods. In two weeks from the date of the fire, our merchants can fill almost any order for merchandise that may be sent them. The credit of Chicago is the same. When the whole country has faith, and hope, and confidence in us, there will be no depression in Chicago itself. The wholesale trade of the city can be resumed as soon as temporary warehouses are having erected and business resumed. Let no trouble be borrowed from the past; all the losses of the fire will in time be passed into the great clearing-house, and the payment of balances will be made easy for everybody. Rich men have become poor, the accumulations of years have been destroyed, but no one will sit down and waste time in crying over the spilt milk. Let us avail ourselves of the liberal spirit which the country has shown in our calamity. There are no relentless creditors pressing us for payment on mortgages, or demanding the full measure of their bonds, but, on the contrary, the world is asking us to take money, unlimited credit, and go ahead, leaving the past to be taken care of in the future when Chicago shall have resumed her power and glory. Let the watch-word thenceforth be, 'Chicago shall rise again.'"

This editorial reflects perfectly the almost universal feeling of the citizens of all classes, so far as mere words can do, their gratitude for the universal sympathy which has been expressed in the most practical form for the sorely smitten city. The writer says, "The response of the people of the United States to the appalling calamity which has overtaken our city has no parallel in the history of the world since Christ died for our sins. We cannot return our thanks for their loving kindness. Words falter on our lips. Only our streaming eyes can tell how deeply we feel their goodness. While, however, the stricken people have already roused themselves from the first stunning, bewildering effects of the terrible blow to their business, they are manfully girding themselves to rebuild their ruined fortunes."

CHICAGO, October 12.—Geo. W. Wood Assistant Superintendent of the United States Postal Service, has issued the following order:

Office of the Assistant Superintendent of Railroad Service, October 12th.—NOTICE.—All postmasters, postal clerks and route agents will make up no mails for distribution in Chicago. They will send only the Chicago city mail, and throw all such into the postal cars and larger offices for distribution.

[Signed,] GEO. W. WOODS,
Asst. Supt. U. S. Postal Service.

The General Masonic Relief Committee of Chicago have published the following order: "To the Masonic Fraternity—Our brethren need money, clothing and bedding. Consignments and remittances made to D. C. Cregier, Masonic Temple, Chicago, will be received and dispensed through our organization. By order, J. C."

Governor Palmer has called the Legislature together. They will assemble at Springfield to-morrow. A committee from this city will go down to-night to suggest measures for relief.

4 P. M.—Governor Hayes, who has been here for three days, assisting in the work with that energy and practical good sense for which he is noted, issues the following suggestions:

To the People of Ohio—It is believed by the first and best informed citizens here that many thousands of the sufferers must be provided with the necessaries of life during the whole winter. Let the efforts to raise contributions be energetically pushed. Money, fuel, flour, pork, and other articles not perishable should be collected as soon as possible, especially money, fuel and flour. Mr. Medill, of the *Tribune*, estimates the number those who will need assistance at about 70,000.

[Signed,] R. B. HAYES.

Lieutenant General Sheridan has issued the following order:

Headquarters Military Division of Missouri, Chicago, October 12.—To His Honor, the Mayor—The preservation of the peace and good order of the city having been entrusted to me by your Honor, I am happy to state that no case of outbreak or disorder has been reported. No authenticated attempt at incendiarism has reached me, and the people of the city are calm, quiet and well disposed. The force at my disposal is ample to maintain order, should it be necessary to protect the district devastated by fire. Still, I would suggest to the citizens not to relax in their watchfulness until the smouldering fires of the burned buildings are entirely extinguished.

[Signed,] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

Mayor Mason issues the following appeal: Clothing and all protection from cold will be needed through the winter as well as now. Send forward in as large quantities as possible. Collect money and hold it subject to our order. Send in provisions that will keep. Cooked meats may spoil before we can distribute them. Aid arrives liberally now. We want to husband our resources as much as possible, for a long winter is before us. The suffering will continue until our laboring classes are again enabled to sustain their families.

[Signed,] R. B. MASON, Mayor.

The statement telegraphed yesterday that all the pictures in the House Gallery were destroyed is happily incorrect. Mr. Aiken, the superintendent of the gallery, was enabled to remove its entire contents, together with many of the pictures in Mr. Crosby's private gallery.

To give a list of the cities, towns and villages in the country that, without waiting for requests, have forwarded bountiful supplies of provisions, blankets and clothing to the sufferers, it would be necessary to furnish a complete gazetteer of the United States. Among the many whose subscription was simultaneous with their knowledge of the fire may be mentioned the cities of Des Moines and Grinnell, Iowa, Quincy, Illinois, each three car loads, raised in a less number of hours, accompanied, as were nearly all offerings, by a committee of the best citizens. In addition to the contributions of food and clothing, there have been munificent donations of money and food from both private and public sources. In addition to some already mentioned are the following: St. Louis, $50,000, and the citizens $70,000; Pittsfield, Mass., $5,500; J. McGough, Santa Fe, $424; Boston, Mass., $100,000; Kansas City, Mo., $10,000; Hamilton, Ont., $2,000; Paterson, N. J., $7,000; the first installment from Urbana, O., $1,000; Buffalo, N. Y., $100,000; Indianapolis, Ind., $40,000; First National Bank of Green Castle, $200; Cincinnati, $100,000; Leavenworth, Kansas, $10,000; Cattlin, Brindall & Co., New York, $1,000; Quincy, Illinois, $15,000; Montreal Board of Trade, $10,000; Meadville, Pa., $3,000; Fort Wayne, Ind., $81,000; Jeffersonville, Ind., $1,000; Portland, Me., $20,000; Baltimore *American's* subscription list, $10,000; Watertown, Mass., in addition to fifty cases of clothing, $1,000; Rondout, N. Y., $2,000; San Francisco Stock Exchange, $8,000 gold; Adams Express Company, $10,000; Alex. Martin, Secretary, Buffalo, $2,000; James Roosevelt, Hyde Park, N. Y., $1,000; Lawrence, Ks., $10,000; Jas. Barrette & Co., Boston, $1,000; Amsterdam, N. Y., $8,000; D. L. Morgan, London, England, $3,000; Dresden, N. Y., $5,000; city of Rochester and Monroe county, N. Y., $70,000; Port Byron, N. Y., $350; San Francisco subscriptions, $25,000, which they intend to make $100,000; Standard Life Insurance Company of New York, $1,000; Waysville, Ohio, $2,000; Toronto, Ont., $10,000 gold; W. E. Dodge, London, England, $10,000; St. Joseph, Mo., subscriptions by citizens $20,000; the city appropriates $13,000, and the county $13,000; Syracuse, N. Y., $25,000; Jeffersonville, Ind., $1,000; Police Department of Washington, D. C., $900. New Orleans, $10,000; Mechanics' Toledo Exchange, Brooklyn, $1,000; Hanchhill, Massachusetts, $10,000; Shawneetown, Ill., $500; Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, $1,000; Topeka, Ks., $5,000; Palmyra, $3,000; Robinson, Shade & Co., New York, $500; employes of Department of the Interior at Washington, $4,000; Manufacturers and Builders Fire Insurance Company, $500; North British and Mercancantile Fire Insurance Company of London, $3,000; employes in Engraving and Printing Bureau at Washington, $400; Ohio Falls Company of Jeffersonville, $1,000; Whitmen & Mills Manufacturing Company, Fitchburg, Mass., $5,000; Jacksonville, Ill., $500; Protestant Episcopal General Convention, in session at Baltimore $2,000; Ladin Powder Co., $1,000; Green Castle, Ind., Council appropriation, $2,000; Manchester, N. H., $15,000; Henry Fauser, New Haven, $5,000; Terre Haute, Ind., $10,000; Bloomington, Ill., $15,000; Accatur, Ill., $5,000; Green Castle, citizens, $1,200; New York, Gold Exchange, $12,000; A. T. Stewart, $50,000; Erie, Pa., $15,000; Mason City, Ill., $200; Danville, Ill., $1,750; Chelsea, Mass., $200; New York Cotton Exchange, $5,000; Lafayette, Ind., $10,000; Lynn, Mass., $5,000; Keokuk, Iowa, $635; Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, $10,000; General Julius White, Evanston, Ill., $5,000; Industrial Exhibition Fair at Buffalo, N. Y., $6,000; Paris, Illinois, $1,000. Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, on behalf of the Illinois State Association at Washington, D. C., has forwarded by a special messenger $3,727 and promises to send more to-morrow.

CHICAGO, October 12.—A number of the telegraph operators in the city were burned out of house and home. The operators of St. Louis, feeling for their brothers in Chicago, have forwarded a car load of clothing and provisions. Gen. Stager, General Superintendent of the Western Union Company, in order to prevent extortion being practised upon his employes by grocers, &c., ordered a car load of provisions from Cleveland, which are now here for their use.

In the private office of Mr. Cowles, Business Manager of the *Tribune*, which was directly adjoining the counting room, was a relic of the siege of Paris, in the shape of a Krupp shell, which, when exploded by the heat and tore a breach in the walls fifteen feet wide from the foundation to the roof.

A private dispatch from St. Louis, to General Stager, says that a dispatch was sent from this city yesterday to the effect that St. Louis rebels were here and setting fire to the city. No such dispatch was sent from Chicago through the Associated Press. It must have been sent by a special correspondent of some paper. The whole statement is a pure invention. There is no knowledge here of any occurrence of the kind. The city was never more orderly, and there is now no evidence of unusual incendiaries.

CHICAGO, October 12—At a full meeting of the wholesale grocers of the city, held this afternoon, it was unanimously resolved that we ask no compromise with our creditors; we only want time, and are determined to pay one hundred cents on the dollar.

[Signed,] W. STEWART, President.
John Messer, Secretary.

It has been ascertained from official reports that 50,000,000 feet of lumber were destroyed, and that 24,000,000 feet are still on hand.

One hundred thousand dollars were subscribed to-day toward rebuilding the Chamber of Commerce on the site of its ruins, and work will be commenced at once.

The wholesale provision dealers, wholesale flour dealers and wholesale lumber dealers refuse to take advantage of the situation, but continue to sell their goods at old prices. The same is true of the coal dealers who have any stock left. Temporary buildings are being built in every direction, and by Saturday night there will be hundreds all ready for occupation. The Underwriters to-day estimate the total amount of insurance in the burnt district as between one hundred and one hundred and twenty million dollars. There is a marked change in the spirit of the people. The first feeling was one of utter prostration, but it has gradually given way. The burnt district is no longer an object of interest, save as to the selection of sites for rebuilding. Every buisness man who can find a shed in which to resume has got out his rough shingle. There is a universal feeling of hope, and a most remarkable feeling of hope is shown by all. There is no more despondency. Country debtors are remiting. The banks give hearty encouragement, and the insurance solvency becomes more and more promising. Chicago is again on her feet. The Assistant General Superintendent of the Home Insurance Company of New York announces that their losses in this fire aggregate about two and a half million dollars, and that they will pay every dollar without delay.

The Secretary of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company announces that the business there, including shipments for the east, will now move along as usual, and they will furnish drafts on New York for live stock sales to-morrow. The live stock commission firms are all doing business, and live stock shipments can be handled and payments for them made as usual.

General Sheridan makes a request through the Associated Press to the people of the country to dissuade those who are anxious to visit Chicago from coming. Thousands of this class are here now, thronging the streets, without shelter or accommodations, and who must be fed and cared for the same as the sufferers.

Of the employes of the Post Office one hundred are sufferers by the fire. The vast distribution of this office has been divided between Cincinnati, St. Louis and Detroit. Three of the old distributors left for Cincinnati to-day. Postmaster Foulds, of that city, is here, assisting to rearrange the service.

The following is furnished by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*: I have just returned from the ghastliest promenade ever seen in the world. From Congress street to Lincoln Park and beyond to Wright's Grove, four miles, of what was last week the business and most vigorous portion of the west, there is now one wide-spread desolation, marked by scorched and calcined chimneys, by mounds of glowing brick and stone, all covered like a wintry plain with a fall of whitening ashes. The lonliness and monotony of the view is as wearisome and depressing as that of the desert. Formerly every quarter of the city had its distinctive character, and along the banks of Lake Michigan to the south of the river rose the stately mansions of the men whose energy and industry had made Chicago what it was. Few streets in any city could present as uniform a display of wealth and taste in their residences as Wabash and Michigan avenues. In the square burned on three sides by the lake and the Chicago river, and on the south by Van Buren street, there were embraced some of the finest business houses on the continent and higher average of beautiful and costly architecture than had ever been applied on the world to purposes of trade. Along the river on either side, the tall, ungainly forms of the elevators—those monstrous growths of the commerce of the northwest—uprisred their skyward angles in the turbid waters, visited by unnumbered keels. In the north division the ground to the west is occupied by larger manufacturing establishments, and to the east by the modest and tasteful houses of the trading classes. All this variety and distinction have been obliterated in a night by the fury of the conflagration. The loveliest garden on the avenue, which was just below my window, is as squalid and miserable with the wild trampling of the hoofs of this disaster as any back yard or soap boiler. On Canal street the wretched tenement houses which shelter until the coming year are now clean and white in their ashes, and their chimneys form a shapeless monument; there is equality at least between the hovel and palace in their shrouds of desolation. What most impresses one in the aspect of the burnt district is its utter lifelessness. The debris which cumbered the streets the day after the fire has in a great measure been cleared away. The sidewalks are somewhat littered still by the ruins, but circulation is perfectly free throughout the quarter. In the centre of the city there is a certain number of curious spectators, lounging and chatting among the ragged and tottering walls. There are many of the buildings in this quarter which were so strongly and solidly built that their shells still stand stubbornly defiant after all the fury of the conflagration. The *Tribune* office, the custom house, the court house—still imposing in its ruins, which took in twenty years to build and twenty minutes to burn—the great Pacific Hotel and the Lyon Block attract the most attention from the scattered tourists and idlers. They are certainly very picturesque, and are, I may even say, beautiful with their cold, gray walls, blotched here and there with an angry stain of smoke, like a patch of lichens, and showing the pale blue of the most tied sky through their rifts and windows. But when you get away from the centre of the town and cross over to the north division, it is most striking to see how sudden a silence and solitude has fallen upon this great and once beautiful suburb. You can drive for an hour over the smooth, firm pitchdon pavement, very little damaged by the fire, and see scarcely a living thing in all the ashen waste. I saw an old man up to the knees in an entensive brewery, fishing out some pots and kettles. He looked up and dropped his rusty looking tinware as if he had been caught robbing a grave. A few clever fellows have already invented an apparatus for lifting safes out of the fire, and you may occasionally meet them moving about in search of a job, but throughout these miles of wide streets there is less life and less movement than on a country road, and the people who agreed with him, and had used either brandy or whisky I could at state which; I desired him to continue what he found to agree with him.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. WHITE.

Q.—Had you more than one conversation with him upon the subject of adjudication? A.—I cannot remember of any other special conversation upon that subject, but I have no doubt that the subject of adjudication was referred to, for I have prescribed for him subsequently. Testimony read to witness, and he assented to its correctness.

MR. HARRY HORNER CALLED.

I am a member of the M. E. Church; I sing in the choir of Christ's M. E. Church; I know Rev. J. A. Gray, from the 6th of July to the 6th of August. I spent in West Newton at 3:45, arriving in Pittsburgh about 6 o'clock A. M.; remained in West Newton on the morning train, leaving Pittsburgh about 7 o'clock A. M.; Mr. Gray came down with me. I was with him all the time, or the greater part of the time, from my leaving Pittsburgh until I went up with me on the same train. I am positive, three times; my impression is four, but not positive as to the four.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. WHITE.

Q.—Which one of the four trips was Mr. Gray not with you? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Is it within your fair knowledge that he went to Pittsburgh? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Were you in the city last February? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you know the Trustees were investigating these rumors? A.—Yes, sir; I heard something of it.

RE-DIRECT—MR. HOPKINS.

We have no rehearsals on Saturday night; Mr. Gray would generally come in to rehearsals, having the hymns or have something to say.

Testimony read and "correct."

JOSIAH KING CALLED.

I am one of the proprietors of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE. I know George T. Hobbs; I was in his rooms a few times during the past year, but cannot fix the dates. It was about the time the new Dollar Savings Bank building was first occupied. On every occasion that I went there the door was fastened on the inside, and opened by himself to admit me.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. WHITE.

Q.—What season of the year was it, warm or cool weather? A.—Whatever time the bank was occupied.

Testimony read and correct.

It is agreed that the Dollar Savings Bank was opened sometime in March, 1871.

Adjourned to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow, 11th inst.

Court opened at nine o'clock Thursday morning, and was opened with prayer.

REV GRAY ON THE STAND.

Mr. Hopkins calls Rev. John A. Gray on the stand.

Mr. White objected to the witness on the ground that he was incompetent to testify. He was willing to allow Mr. Gray to make a statement.

Mr. Hopkins contended that Mr. Gray was fully competent to testify, and proposed to do so.

Some further discussion ensued, Mr. White contending that the Chair had during the trial ruled out assertions made by Mr. Gray because they were not in evidence, and because he could not testify on his own behalf. The Committee could make the statement, but he denied that it could be received as legal and competent testimony.

Mr. Dempsey said the rule of the church had been opposed to the introduction of sectarian persons to testify on their own behalf. He said that he would decide the witness was incompetent. He would not object to the witness making a statement if both sides were agreed.

Mr. Hopkins—For the purpose of allowing the General Conference to decide upon this question, as suggested by the presiding officer and for the purpose of allowing them an opportunity to keep progress with the civil practice of the country and of the world, I take an appeal from the ruling. I do this simply for the purpose stated.

Dr. Dempsey—That is proper. You can take exception. The witness can make a statement, if he so desires.

Mr. Hopkins—I decline to allow it to be made unless the statement is received as testimony.

As this could not be allowed under the ruling of the church, the witness was withdrawn.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

Mr. White called Mr. George Albree, who testified as follows: Am a director of the Dollar Savings Bank, and was a member of the Building Committee; have known Geo. T. Hobbs since 1869.

Q.—Do you know his reputation in this community for truth and veracity? A.—I was President of the bank, and am only acquainted with him in a business capacity as a member of the Building Committee.

Q.—Do you know his general character for truth and veracity? A.—I can't answer that only in a negative way that I never heard it called in question.

Q.—Did you ever hear his charcter for truth called in question?

Objected to and objection sustained.

Col. David Campbell was called and testified: I think I know the reputation of George T. Hobbs for truth and veracity; it is good; I never heard his character impugned.

W. S. Miller, Esq., was called and testified as follows: Am well acquainted with Mr. George T. Hobbs; believe I know his general reputation for truth and veracity; it is very good; I have been to his rooms several times.

Albert Horne called—Am clerk at Horne & Co's; have been there for seven years; was a member of Smithfield M. E. Church; am personally acquainted with Mr. George T. Hobbs, and frequently visited his rooms; I know his general reputation in this community for truth and veracity; I have always understood it to be good.

Jacob Beeson called—Know George T. Hobbs; I occupy a room at No. 64 Fourth avenue, and Mr. Hobbs was in the room almost every day. Q. Do you know his general reputation for truth and veracity? A. I do not know that I can answer that question yes or no. Q. Did you ever hear of his reputation for truth and veracity called in question? Objected to and objection sustained. Exceptions taken by counsel for prosecution.

S. S. Garner called—Know Geo. T. Hobbs very well; I think I know his reputation for truth and veracity; it is good in this community.

This concluded the testimony and both sides finally rested.

THE ARGUMENT

to the committee then began at ten o'clock. Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes taking the lead for the prosecution. After speaking for an hour and a half he finished, and was followed by Rev. D. S. H. Nesbit for the defense, who spoke up to the hour of adjournment.

At the afternoon session the Lecture room of Christ Church was given up,—as preparations were being made for a public meeting there in the evening—Dr. Nesbit concluded his address about three o'clock, followed by Moreland, and he in town by

MR. GRAY HIMSELF.

The Reverend gentleman's address was about twenty-five minutes long, and we regret exceedingly that an extraordinary pressure on our columns prevents its reproduction in the GAZETTE this morning. It commenced by referring to his coming to Pittsburgh; his cordial reception here; his success in the earlier months of his ministry, and the many compliments commenced to take exceptions to him in various ways, to his style in the pulpit, to his habit of visiting the audience at class meeting from the pulpit, to his manner of conducting the meetings of the church, all of which finally led to a rupture. From that time he said he had been followed, or as he called it, persecuted by this gentleman.

He referred also to the other complainants and a slight rupture he had with them on the occasion of his pupils by the Rev. Mr Hiller, but that was subsequently healed and apparently all went well.

In reference to his intimacy with March he said the evidence showed, that cleanly. He had thought March to be an honest man and had recommended him to Mr. Horne only after urgent solicitation, because he was not in the habit of recommending any one in that way. He knew of March's failing until in (March) made the confession. When Tay and Frederick called upon him he thought they were "blackmailing" agents, and so ordered them out, but did not know that they referred to his going to March's room. He had really visited the room to treat at three times and to prosecute his study of German. As God was his witness he never knew that any woman visited that room. He had never seen Annie Littell there and did not know her. After March's confession he had ceased to visit the room except in the mornings and sometimes at noon, when he thought March would be there.

The charge of intoxication on Wylie avenue he denied in toto and said he had no recollection of ever meeting Mr. Little there, or ever being on the street at that hour of the night. As to the drinking, he had only done so under the advice of a physician; the bar at Fayette Springs was not a public one, in the sense in which it had been spoken of. He denied Frederick's confession as to the rooms, or taking beyond the amount presented.

In conclusion he said he asked the committee not for mercy but for justice—simple justice. He felt clear in his own conscience and before Heaven. He felt that God would lead him out of this trouble. Thus raising his eyes to Heaven, and stretching out his arms, he closed spoke in the invocation,

"Only Thou is my leader be."

And I still will follow Thee."

Mr. Gray's manner during his address was animated and impassioned but never boisterous. He spoke from notes and seemed to be weighing well his language. The address made a deep impression upon all who heard.

Mr. White then began the closing argument for the defense. At five o'clock a recess was taken. The Committee met again in the chapel at seven o'clock, and Mr. White came to the conclusion a quarter to nine. There were about thirty persons in the room at the time. The Committee then left by one of the music rooms of the College building to deliberate.

The others waited in suspense, in the chapel, passing the time by singing.

At ten minutes past eleven the door was opened and the committee headed by Dr. Dempsey and all looking very grave, entered and walked down the aisle to the platform upon the steps of which Mr. Gray was seated.

The stanza was concluded by the singers, and Dr. Dempsey calmly adjusting his spectacles, said they had come to the close of one of the greatest trials of his life, save that of death in his family. The verdict might not be satisfactory to all, but he believed it had been conscientiously rendered. As he announced it he raised the audience would make no demonstration of feeling.

He had endeavored throughout the trial to act as he believed, was right; he had his faith but he yielded to no man in the purity of his intentions and he felt he could as well die now at the close of this trial as at any other time. He then thanked the Committee for their patience, and Christian spirit manifested always and hoped that all would take away from this trial the lesson that sin was a terrible evil.

He then hesitatingly and seemingly almost unable to make out the hand writing, read

THE VERDICT

as follows:

PITTSBURGH, October 12, 1871.

The undersigned committee in the case of Rev. John A. Gray, after carefully reviewing the testimony, render a verdict of *not guilty* of the charges nor specifications.

We unanimously join in the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we do not find in the evidence produced, that the accused is guilty of the charges, we do find that he has been very *imprudent* in his frequenting of the room of F. R. March and making an intimate companion of him, as also in taking strong drink at the bar of the first of Fayette Springs, and other places.

Signed by the Committee,

REV. HIRAM MILLER, D. D.
REV. A. B. LEONARD.
REV. M. B. PUGH.
REV. R. HAMILTON.
REV. J. W. CULLEN.

The stillness of death pervaded the room as he read—followed in a moment after with a hearty round of applause, and exclamations of "Amen," "a righteous verdict."

Mr. Gray was immediately surrounded and congratulated heartily, and though evidently greatly excited, manifested no especial outward emotions. The congratulations were over in a few minutes, when the hall was cleared—Mr. Gray being taken off by his friend Mr. Vankirk, who remained his staunchest adherent during all the troubles. And so this chapter is now closed down over this, of the most remarkable and protracted ecclesiastical trials we have ever known. The world has the evidence, and the verdict, and here our province ends.

BREVITIES.

OUR citizens one and all will rejoice that the Gray trial has come to an end.

THE return judges of Allegheny county will meet this morning at 10½ o'clock to count the official votes.

FOUR hundred and eighty-four Chicagoans passed through here yesterday on their way East.

THE presentment of the Grand Jury, bestowing the usual praise on the management of the jail, the alms house and various other public institutions, is crowd out this morning by their lengthy reports.

A GOLD LOCKET with blue stone setting was found yesterday on Smithfield street. The locket contains a lock of light hair and the portrait of a little girl. The owner can obtain the property by calling at the Mayor's office.

THE Pittsburgh Gymnasium will open their new quarters, Pulio Hall, on Saturday evening next. The fixtures are entirely new and of the best kind. They were furnished by Prof. Wood, of New York. We hope this institution will receive the aid from our young it deserves.

DAVID R. EGY, a well-known contractor of Mount Washington, who was arrested last April, on a charge of bigamy, was yesterday, by the consent declared insane. It appears to have been a put up job, there being no evidence whatever to warrant the Grand Jury in finding a bill against him.

A GRAND celebration of the quarter-centennial anniversary of St. Cyprian Lodge No. 13 A. Y. M., took place yesterday afternoon. A large procession, headed by the Great Western band, marched through the streets of this city and Allegheny, and afterwards to Lafayette Hall, where able addresses were declared. A grand assembly and banquet at the hall last evening were interesting features of celebration.

Buy a *Weed*, and you will have the most *simple, useful, durable* sewing machine in use, free from complicated machinery, from "6s." spelling, and all unpleasantness. You may get it with the assurance that the best is the cheapest, and the cheapest is the *Weed*. All we ask is a call and careful examination at 116 Market street, to convince the most sceptical. tf

O. N. A.

The wonderful Alpaca, at
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.'s,
59 Market street.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

BALTIMORE, October 12.—The cattle market closes dull and unchanged, with an apparent advance in prices owing to the superior quality of offerings. We quote the very best on sale at $4.87½@5.87½; first quality $4.12½@4.87½; medium $3.75@4.25; inferior and ordinary $2.25@3.50; receipts 2,813; sales 2,305. Hogs in fair demand and supply good; we quote at $6@6.50; receipts 3,462. Sheep: full supply; common slow; good wanted; we quote fair to good at $4.25@5.00; good to extra $5@5.37½; receipts 5,316.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 12.—Bran scarce at $1.40. Bacon: stock light; 8¾@8¾@9¾c. Lard firmer; tierce 10¾@10¾c; keg 12@12½c. Molasses dull; 60 barrels received sold at 70@80c.

NEW ORLEANS, October 12.—Cotton quiet; sales 4,700 good ordinary 17¾c; low middling 18×@18¾c; middling 19¾c; receipts 2,991; exports to New York 6th stock: 32,696.

GENERALITIES.

IT is said that an American has offered 3,000,000 francs per annum for the lease of the Palais d'Industrie in Paris. He wishes to make a vast gambling house of it.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S carriages sold much better than his horses. They hadn't suffered from short commons during the siege. Vanity made some purchasers give a very high price.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says The New York papers are still filled with the "municipal muss." We do not hesitate to say that it is getting to be a bore, and we think that Hall, Tweed and Sweeney will sustain us in the assertion.

FROM a recent statement by Dr. Gardner, medical officer of the city of Glasgow, we learn that it contains half a million of inhabitants, divided into about one hundred thousand households, which include the members of the family and the lodgers they may take. Nearly one-third of these households occupy a single room.

HERKIMER, N. Y., ships annually over 12,000,000 pounds of cheese and 300,000 pounds of butter, worth $1,500,000 in the market St. Albans, Vermont, ships 1,000,000 pounds of cheese and 2,750,000 pounds of butter, worth in the market $1,250,000. The village of Wilmington, Ohio, shipped 4,000,000 pounds of cheese in 1869, worth $1,500,000.

PRESIDENT GRANT during his visit to Pittsburgh confidently expressed himself much delighted to learn that Pier, Dannals & Co., were now bottling their pure ales and porter.

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED.—Girls for the city and country, to do cooking, housework, &c., several neat and boys with reference want places. Apply at Mrs. Hall's Intelligence Office, No. 3 Fifth street, formerly St. Clair, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED BOARDERS.—From six to eight young men with good reference can find good boarding and furnished rooms in a respectable private family. Also, a few table boarders. Terms reasonable. Address, "E. M. B." GAZETTE office.

WANTED.—All parties interested to know that Book-for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh and St. Louis Iron Improvement Company, (Limited) $100 in Shares each) are now open at the LABOR EXCHANGE Room 8, First Pittsburgh Bank Building, Fifth avenue and Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. A. BURROWS, Secretary.

WANTED.—Capitalists to join a party in the purchase of a Tract of Land suitable for a Coal Mine. Address with stamp, Box 317, stating where an interview can be had. oct6-8t

WANTED—MORTHAGES.

3 of $500 each for 2 or 3 years.
1 of $1000 for 2 or 3 years.
1 of $3000 for 2 or 3 years.
1 of $5000 for 2 years.
1 of $8,000 for 2 years.

CHAS. K. PETTY,
No. 129 Smithfield street,
je21

WANTED.

RAGS! RAGS!

Highest cash price paid for good rags, in large or small quantities, at

H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.,
382 PENN STREET.

☞ We have also the best and largest stock of BROOMS, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER in the city, which we sell the attention of the trade. Call and see us.

H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.

TO THE LADIES.—Having opened a first-class EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, we solicit a portion of your patronage, as we always have the most reliable help on hand with references, and we do not charge the help for procuring places for them. Men for driving boys for work in all kinds of small errands to bring up. Give us a call at No. 129 SMITHFIELD STREET, second story, front, above the Methodist Book store.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The Dwelling House, No. 48 Sherman avenue, Allegheny. The property is on a short distance above the park. The house contains 8 rooms, and is second finished and in good order, and has cold water throughout. For further particulars enquire on the premises. oct3 3*

FOR SALE.—A good Second-hand ENGINE, nearly new, 8 inch cylinder, 16 inch stroke, with or without Cab. Can be seen in operation at 67 Fifth avenue. J. & S. ROSS, 67 Fifth Avenue Extension.

FOR SALE—SAFE.—A good second hand SAFE made by Burke & Barnes. No. 6, for sale cheap. Inquire at 112 First av. oct21-3d

FOR SALE.—FINE RESIDENCE on Pennsylvania avenue, near Oakland, of 2¾ acres, beautifully laid out and well covered with all kinds of shrubbery and fruit. House is large and very conveniently arranged, and has cold water up stairs and down, bath room, closets, stable, carriage house, wash house, &c. Situated on one of the finest roads of the city. For further particulars inquire of THOMAS F. NEW, Real Estate Agent, 48 Fifth avenue, or T. B. YOUNG, 21 Smithfield St. jy29-tf

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR THE MULTITUDE. THE WORKING MAN THOUGHTFUL. 500 building lots for sale and lease in the 12th and 13th wards, adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad depot. Some of these lots are selling at from $400 to $600 each; $50 down and $10 per month.

C. JEREMY on the premises daily.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, October 11, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBUS OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend, No. 42, of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, 16th inst.

A. P. M. GREW, Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The First Installment of Five Dollars per share on subscriptions to the capital stock of the Allegheny Cellar Hotel Estate Bank will be due and payable on MONDAY, October 16th, instant, at the Banking Office, No. 118 Fifth street, second floor, between the hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Saturdays, in addition, from 7 to 8:30 P. M.

H. NEWMAN, Cashier.
JOHN DE N. President.

oct16-tf

NOTICE.—The regular Meeting of the Monongahela Building and Loan Association, to be held at 7½ o'clock on THURSDAY EVENING, October 19, 1871, on second floor of Third National Bank building, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa., officers will be nominated for the coming year, to fill the offices of President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Directors, to be voted for at the regular election, to be held at the same place on THURSDAY EVENING, November 2d, 1871. All stockholders are requested to attend.

By order of the Board.
JOHN H. BLAKELEY, President.
P. A. JOHNSTON, Secretary. oct12-td

NOTICE.—The Delinquent County and Workhouse Taxes of the First Ward, Allegheny, for 1871, must be paid to me on or before the 1st day of December, as warrants will be issued on all delinquents after that date.

JAMES BOYLE, Collector,
oct5 127 Lacock street, Allegheny.

NOTICE—Letters Testamentary on the estate of JAMES BOYLE late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present them duly probated within one year, and all indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JANE BOYLE,
Executrix, or to
CHAS. F. MCKENNA,
21 & 23 Fifth avenue.

oct5-15mwf

Cotton Mill Machinery, &c., FOR SALE.

The Machinery, complete and in good condition, for making cotton yarn, carpet chain, batting, &c., in the mill, situated on Lacock street, Allegheny city, together with the unexpired time of the lease of said mill.

For particulars inquire of REUBEN TAYLOR, at the Arabor Cotton Mills, Robins street, Allegheny, or D. W. Bell, No. 144 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. oct18-tf

ALLEGHENY, October 12th, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as the firm of Brockett & Dunn, manufacturers of Cement sewer pipe, at No. 249 Rebecca street, Allegheny City, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and by the firm will be settled by Wm. F. Dunn.

[Signed] WM. F. DUNN,
C. A. BROCKETT.

In retiring from the firm of Brockett & Dunn, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the old firm, to my successor, Wm. F. Dunn, who will carry

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:

Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CITY.

MAYOR—R. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 51.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¾@95¼c.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

THE cholera has been checked in Constantinople.

THE great Chicago fire is said to have been caused by the explosion of an oil lamp.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, Illinois, planted 186,000 acres of corn the past season, and produced enough to supply about a quarter bushel to every man, woman and child in the United States.

THE CITY of Manisto, Michigan, is reported, in our telegrams, as having been burned. It is on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, nearly opposite the ill-fated city of Chicago.

WE REGRET to learn that Senator Geo. Connell of Philadelphia is lying very low at his home. The rumor of his death is not true, although but little hope of his recovery is entertained. The State will lose an incorruptible legislator should he be taken off.

THE Associated Press agent at Pittsburgh, we see by our exchanges, telegraphed on the night of the election, that "Allegheny county had elected every member of the Assembly *except one.*" We hope he will correct the error, as we have elected *all* of the members without the least doubt. This fact was fully ascertained before twelve o'clock Tuesday night.

THE efforts recently put forth to secure the release of the Fenian prisoners in England have resulted in failure. The Government announces that those prisoners already pardoned and set free, were convicted of purely political offences, whilst those remaining in prison were placed there for criminal acts, and cannot claim the intervention of the authorities for their release.

OUR dispatches announce that another wild raid has been made by the Fenians, under the irrepressible General O'Neill, on the Canadian border, seizing the Custom House at Port Hudson. O'Neill is reported captured by the United States troops. We cannot see what our troops were doing in Canada, and altogether we imagine the matter is greatly exaggerated. We await further information.

THE drouth which has prevailed through the Fall in southern and central Illinois is causing much loss to the farmers of that State. The prairies are parched and of no use for grazing. The stock is being fed from the gathered crops, whilst great difficulty is being experienced for the want of the usual supply of water. The wells, springs, and in some cases the streams are almost dry. Rain is needed very badly.

THE destruction of Rothermel's grand historical painting of the battle of Gettysburg, in the Chicago fire, is a great loss to both art and history in this country. The painting had won the admiration of the critics for its artistic merits and had also received the approval of the officers who fought on that terrible day, on account of its historical and topographical accuracy. It is to be hoped that Mr. Rothermel will find time and opportunity to produce a copy of his great work.

It would be difficult to derive any comforting lessons from the destructive and calamitous fire in Chicago; and yet we sometimes think such dreadful scenes are allowed to occur among poor weak, selfish humanity, in order to draw us closer in the bond of brotherhood toward one another. The exhibitions of unselfish charity now making throughout our land, and even extending to some of the cities of England, are sufficient to greatly increase our estimate of the virtues of the human family. Such manifestations of sympathy as are now being almost universally made are God-like in character, and prove unmistakeably that the heart of man yet beats warmly for his fellow-man. We rejoice and are thankful that it is so.

THIS is a very important day for the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The questions which the proceedings of the so-called ritualists have brought about were fully set before the General Convention, now in session at Baltimore, by the report of the Committee of Bishops, appointed by the last Convention to examine them, and to-day, Friday, was set apart for the discussion of the report. As it advises the prohibition of various ceremonies now in general use by high church clergymen, it is to be expected that it will meet with a great deal of opposition. Indeed, in all probability the two parties in the church will at last have a chance for the general engagement which every one felt sure would take place during the session of the present Convention.

LAWLESSNESS, blood-thirstiness and mob violence are among the distinguishing characteristics of the rank and file of the Democratic party. Its principles are so absurd and un-American they cannot be reasoned out, hence its devotees resort to the same method of demonstrating and enforcing them that a teamster does to the animals he drives. Not content with murdering inoffensive negroes, the Democrats of Philadelphia made a violent attack on the office of the *Press* on the morning after the election, fired on Colonel Forney as he was speaking from a bow-window looking on Seventh street, and discharged several shots at the building on the Chestnut street side. We clip the following account of the attack of the Democratic outlaws of Philadelphia, from the *Press:*

This morning, about one o'clock, to culminate the continuous outrages of the day, an assault was made on this office. As the returns from the State were being announced, and a band was serenading *The Press* by playing the national airs, a Democratic mob swept down the street and drove off the assemblage congregated around the building. Colonel Forney, at the time, was speaking from a bow-window facing on Seventh street. Simultaneous with the firing on this window a rush was made on the Chestnut street entrance, and although some shots were fired into the building the rioters were unable to gain the first floor. Policemen were recognized among the mob. The scene for a while equaled the riots of 1866 in the same locality. Let us hope that the crime and blood and murder of this day are the dying struggle of the serpent of Democracy in Pennsylvania.

We need not go South to seek for Ku-kluxism; we have it here in Pennsylvania. Nothing but the overwhelming Republican force prevents the Democracy of Pennsylvania from perpetrating the same nefarious deeds of which their Southern allies are guilty. The longer a party which is actuated by such a spirit of violence is kept out of power, the better will it be for the country.

THE ELECTIONS.

The results of Tuesday's election can not but be acceptable to the Republicans of the State and country. Ohio has given a largely increased majority, possibly reaching twenty-five thousand, and elected a majority of both branches of the Legislature. Our own State has gone Republican by ten to fifteen thousand majority, the official returns being required to ascertain the exact vote. This settles the question of our grand old party in the next Presidential contest, whilst it also insures our supremacy in Congress for one term more at least, if not for so long a time as we shall continue to labor for the promotion of the interests and welfare of our people. Pennsylvania is undoubtedly no longer to be classed among the doubtful States. With a light vote which is always against us, we have carried the State ticket, increased the Republican vote in many districts, reduced Democratic majorities in their strongholds, and increased our representation in the Legislature by at least five members. The victory is more decisive than the most sanguine anticipated, and our enemies stand appalled, thunderstruck at the result, so different from what they had expected. If we could do so well on a light vote, what may we not expect in 1872, when it is to be hoped our full force will be out? General Grant will sweep Pennsylvania, and carry it by fifty thousand majority, if nothing shall occur between now and the Presidential election a year and a month hence, to change the current of public opinion. That current is now fairly visible; the people have full confidence in the integrity of purpose and the ability of our President and his advisers. The past has forced this belief even on our bitterest partizan foe, and the plain good sense of the people of the United States will not submit to any change of administration so long as the present one is doing so wonderfully well. General Grant's re-election is assured, and we take this occasion to say that in this the country never exhibited greater prudence, or more evident wisdom. What would be the effect of the election of some ultra Democrat, to the Presidency at this time? Can any rational being doubt that it would be disastrous? The Democratic policy is, and has been openly, violently antagonistic to the aims and purposes of the national Republican party. It has in a number of ways been proven to be more in harmony with the wishes of the country's enemies, than with those of its friends. During the war, it pronounced the struggle to sustain the national unity and life a failure. It has, at times, openly opposed and attempted to repudiate the strength of the nation's right arm, its legal tender paper money. It has attempted to violate the sanctity of our pledges to our bond holders, the creditors whose money proved the salvation of the nation. It represents the wishes, the intentions, yea, the prayers of red-handed rebels, who to-day dictate its course, whilst, we believe, and all who place any faith in their utterances, both public and private, are bound to believe, that they yet cherish the hope that the darling fancy of their traitorous hearts, a Southern confederacy will be attained.

But our humble Democratic friend will make answer, those men are not prominent in the councils of the party, and do not attempt to accomplish any such purpose as the Northern people appear to fear, and charge them with. True, the time is not ripe; Democracy is not in power, and any attempt at this time to disturb the harmony of the nation's policy, with regard to its bonded indebtedness, and to whom indemnities shall be paid for losses during the war, would result in failure. But can any one doubt that such intention is designed by the Southern leaders? Else, why do they oppose with such bitterness the policy of the present administration. If they were in accord with the true sentiments of the loyal citizens of the Republic, they surely would not inveigh against our present chief magistrate and his subordinates with such malignity and devilishness. They would hail them as prudent, wise and safe, as Republicans do, if their labors pleased them. Does any one believe that Jeff. Davis, Toombs, or Stephens, if either were President, and had a majority of Congress of the same political character as himself to support him and his measures, would continue the policy of the Republican administration? Can any intelligent man say that he believes he would? We should ask ourselves these questions as there can be no possible doubt that the supremacy of the Democratic party would bring these men prominently before the country again. They would be so to-day, if it were not deemed impolitic. They manifestly and undoubtedly are the most capable of leadership, of all the foremost men among the Democracy. They lead the party at one time—they will do so again, just when it is thought safe for them to do so. Are they to be trusted? will they ever become sufficiently penitent for all their past crimes against liberty, justice and mercy itself to induce any loyal man to cast his vote for them? And yet this is the purpose, and when the opportune time shall be thought to have arrived, when (if ever) Democracy shall have gained the power, these vile traitors will be given to us as rulers, and the peaceful, honorable and wise policy of the Republican National Union party will be reversed. Let every thoughtful man take this subject to his heart, and by a careful study of such possible results as might flow from Democratic ascendency learn to dread, despise and avert them.

DILWORTH'S DEFEAT.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Allow me, in behalf of many sound temperance men, to thank you for the timely article which appears in your issue of this date, headed, "The Lessons of Tuesday." The only objection that I have to your article is that it is too mild. You should have dealt your blows with greater severity. I am unable to find words strong enough, and scathing enough, with which to denounce the conduct of a few young striplings, who, under pretence of promoting the cause of temperance, compassed the defeat of Joseph Dilworth, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. These ill-advised, head-strong and ambitious men have dealt a blow to the cause of temperance from which it will not recover for years to come. Their course is so strange and impolitic that I am sometimes in doubt whether they are really and sincerely the friends of temperance and moral reform. In all charity, I feeel bound to say that these "reformers" are actuated more by a love of notoriety and a disposition to dictate than by a real love for reform. It is all very well for them to meet in their *prosecuchae*, and unite in solemn devotion, but the result of their labor demonstrates clearly that however powerful they may be in prayer, they are totally imbecile in politics. Mr. Dilworth was nominated, as I understand, in accordance with their urgent request. With this they should have been satisfied. The regard shown by the Republican County Convention for their preference should have secured their hearty co-operation in an endeavor to elect the entire Republican ticket of the county. But these ambitious young boys were not satisfied. As soon as a vacancy occurred in the Board of County Commissioners, after the nomination of their own man, Mr. Dilworth, they made another demand, and because it was not complied with, they at once entered upon a course which was not only calculated to defeat Mr. Dilworth, but the entire Republican ticket. Of this they were well informed. Some of the best friends of the cause which they professed to advance warned them against the ruinous course which they were pursuing; but they scorned to take any advice, and they see the result.

There might be some apology offered for the course they adopted if it were not that they had previously experienced the baneful results of an attempt to divide the party. On almost every occasion on which this attempt has been made, it has resulted in the election of a more obnoxious candidate than the one they sought to defeat. The truth is there is an impression abroad that these "reformers" believe that they have only to issue their mandate and the people will obey it, and ratify any nomination they may make. A good politician knows that it requires long and earnest labor to secure success, yet these men, after inserting a wedge to split the party, fold their arms in luxurious idleness, and actually do nothing for the triumph of the principles they profess to hold. You remark, very correctly, that "faith without works is dead." The result of Tuesday's election, so far as the candidate for Commissioner is concerned, shows that the faith of these men is dead, and that their zeal is not according to knowledge.

You have declared again and again in your columns that the best way to effect a reform is to work within the party. The truthfulness of this declaration has been demonstrated frequently. Every time that an attempt has been made to work reform without the party it has failed. Will these enthusiastic young gentlemen take warning? Will they acknowledge that their will is not supreme in this community? I am as ready to close every tavern as the gentlemen are who have by their impolitic course succeeded in electing a Democratic over a Republican Commissioner. Have they done service to the cause by their action? Far from it. Their candidate was defeated and the man whom they denounced and declared they would not support was elected.

It is to be hoped that the lesson taught them will prove salutary, and that they will see they cannot run counter to the Republican party and succeed. Every effort made by them to disrupt or distract has resulted in the election of a Democrat. I hope, therefore, that they will not be guilty again of juvenile indiscretion such as has marked their conduct on several occasions. A TEMPERANCE MAN.

Allegheny, October 12th, 1871.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOT.

Details and Incidents.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

No one wondered when the police, standing in view of their prospective bread and butter, hewed might and main to build up a Babel of fraud and violence, for they had promised of as much, and it was quite in keeping with their record that they should do so. But the city was not quite prepared for all the foulness of bloodshed and brutal force which poured down upon it like a flood. It was known that the police would electioneer, but it was not expected that they would grasp hands with riot and blow angry spirits into law-breaking revolt. This they did. Their clubs clubbed the voters, their hands seized the American citizen in the midst of his free-born rights and hurried him off in terror, and their feet were swift to execute what of villainy and outrage their authorized head had devised. The story of violation and murder is before our readers, and they can read for themselves. We introduce them to the elegy while the paean is yet ringing in every ear. Citizens shot down in cold blood—American citizens, clad with laws, laid caked to steel; peaceable and inoffensive citizens stopped midway of their gentlest and most harmless avocations to the click of the pistol and the death-whistle of the bullet. We fill the pages of an awful lesson that he who runs may read, and we leave it to the calm perusal of the morrow and the week to come. Here it is:

The voting precinct at the southeast corner of Sixth and Lombard streets was at an early hour besieged by a vast crowd of whites and blacks, the former endeavoring to control the polls and influence the votes of the colored people. Democratic repeaters were numerous, but failed to add many votes to the Democratic balloting. Several unimportant affrays, which at one time threatened to assume colossal proportions, took place between the hours of ten and twelve, growing out of an attempt on the part of the Democratic partisans, aided by about twenty-five police, to monopolize the polls. The police were magnified, Mayor Fox summoned, and that functionary made his appearance. He addressed the crowd, saying:

I want one and all of you to aid me in maintaining the peace. Let each one try now to evade any show of anger or any disposition to quarrel. Let no such disgraceful scene as that which took place near here last fall again transpire. If you do that, all will have a chance to get in their votes, and each will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that his side is bound to win. Will you help me?

There was a cry of "We will!" from both colors, and then three cheers and a tiger for the Mayor. The latter then ordered ropes to be stretched on a line with the curb around the polls, and ordered his officers to keep the line intact, and permit none but voters to pass within the line of demarcation. This having been done, at eleven o'clock the Mayor, conscious of having done his duty, retraced the steps to his office.

Our readers, who are not acquainted with the doings of Democratic roughs, can have but little idea of the awful character of the scenes at this place. The part of the policemen in the melee has already been adverted to. Indignation cannot find terms severe enough to meet the villainy which was enacted. Here were stationed a gang of policemen of ten or more, the same low characters who, at the division House, Fifth and Lombard streets, a year ago obtained the worst infamy. Here was prominent that bloated and burly officer who was chiefly instrumental last year in collaring, cuffing and beating the colored voters, and driving them away from the polls. He was busy yesterday, with new vigor, in leading the same movements.

Let a colored voter approach the polls and his bleared but piercing eye was upon him in a moment. He followed him about, and when he saw that the citizen was about to poll his vote he was upon him in a moment. In a moment he yelled out, "That fellow has no right to vote; he is a repeater; put the s—— o' a b—— out," and immediately he was at his heels, in a moment he had collared him, his locust was upraised, the voter was jerked away in the most brutal manner, a wicked kick or a desperate throttle administered, and he was hurled into the street reeling and breathless, a marked man, who dare not come again. At the window the sight was one that must give men a blush along with the feeling of the most wordless indignation. A police officer was stationed on each side of the opening, the Republican watchers crowded away in a manner which threatened black-jacking upon resistance, and the two officers of the law stationed there to bully every colored voter away. Here they stood, then, foul calumnies on the elective franchise, full of whisky and the most unscrupulous deviltry. Here comes a colored voter who hopes to get his right and deposite his voice for the cause of justice. Some rough near at hand was ready. "He has no right to vote! Away with the black repeater!" was hailed out of maudlin mouths in all directions. "You can't vote here," says the policeman. The voter remonstrates. It is enough. A dozen hands are on his collar, a dozen black-jacks lift their dusky threats in the poor man's face. "Away with him," is again the cry. Kick, cuff, and strangulation follow, and the voter is hurried across the streets.

Tired with the experience of such wrong as this, hundreds of colored voters stood about in the most sad and hopeless plight, sitting in little knots, wishing for some assistance and getting none. It is not too bold to say, as countless generations of freedmen have said in times past and fought for it, that such foul wrong—the foulest of wrong that a freedman can bear—is a sufficient instigation for resistance. But these defrauded men attempted to do nothing. They merely gathered together as just told, and breathed out their anger into each other's breasts. The indignation accumulated in the human depository, and who can wonder at or blame the fierce spirit of revenge which was created fast at every corner of this distinctively colored quarter?

The unprovoked attack upon the colored men was renewed with increased vigor in the afternoon, and amidst scenes of more awful bloodshed.

THE FIGHT BECOMES GENERAL.

About two o'clock P. M., a negro by the name of Samuel Lewis, well-known and respected in his ward, offered his vote at his proper precinct, when it was not only refused, but he (the negro) was badly beaten and driven from the district. This act created an excitement which most unhappily proved serious throughout the entire afternoon. This was the alarm for a general conflict, and by half past two o'clock, P. M., crowds of people representing every class of politics and every class of color and sex were under the control of their leaders for battle and for fight.

The trouble commenced at Eighth and Eveline streets, rapidly spreading along Eighth to South, thence to Ninth, back again to Eighth, thence through the narrow confines of St. Mary street to Seventh and then raging fiercely along Lombard to Sixth. Guns, pistols and knives were freely used in close quarters, while bricks, stones and other missiles were used for longer range. This indiscriminate battle was fought until about 3:15 P. M., when Chief Mulholland arrived with a relief of thirty additional policemen.

Along the entire line of this disturbance houses were attacked, women and children were driven from their homes, property stolen, and homes made desolate. The alleys leading from Sixth, Seventh and Eighth streets were a scene of times filled with the aggressor and the defendant. St. Mary and Eveline streets were particularly made the objects of assault.

As Chief Mulholland, at a late hour, appeared on the corner of Sixth and Spruce streets, a brick struck him on the shoulder, and strange to say, the policemen, instead of rushing to the rescue of their captain, fled to within the recesses of a number of buildings within the square. Finally the Chief rallied what number of his braves he could, and attempted to dispel the riot and disperse the rioters. The roughs were too many for the police, and sadly too large in numbers for the poor colored people who were in very close proximity.

Eighteen wounded, more than half of them colored men or women, were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

A PRESS REPORTER ATTACKED.

At about half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. William S. Hineline, one of our reporters, was standing in front of the poll, No. 605 Shippen street, peaceably conversing with a friend, he was attacked by a gang of roughs and badly beaten. As they attacked him, one of them said, "I've been laying for you all the morning, you d—d s—n of a b—!" and before our man could defend himself, he was struck violently in the face, and as he staggered back another of the gang hit him behind the ear with a blackjack, while at the same instant another struck him a fearful blow in the eye. The combined attack knocked him to the ground, and the roughs then kicked and trampled on him, cutting him with a knife and preventing him from rising to his feet. He finally became insensible, and the roughs, probably thinking him dead, left him.

The copious bleeding from his numerous wounds revived him in a few minutes, and he was able to rise to his feet and stagger away. He then discovered that he had been robbed of all the money and valuables upon his person. He was kindly cared for by a gentleman residing in the vicinity, and was enabled after a short rest to proceed to his home.

* * * * * * * *

ANOTHER AFFRAY.

Shortly after three o'clock a great crowd of persons gathered at Eighth and Lombard and Eighth and South. A great many policemen were stationed at the corners, some of whom were very much excited, and many were intoxicated.

It was at this time that Mr. Octavius V. Catto, having closed his school, the institute for colored youth at No. 923 Shippen street, was passing down South street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, when he was approached by a white man, and, it is alleged, was openly insulted on the highway. Prof. Catto put his hand behind him as if to draw a pistol, when a car came up and he passed down the street a few paces. Here he was accosted again by the man alluded to, who seemed to know him. He then leveled a pistol at Catto's head, when a female called and said: "Come in here, Professor, or you will be shot."

Catto again advanced and attempted to cross the street, when the assassin leveled his pistol again and shot at him three times. One ball took effect in Catto's left breast, passed through the heart and another struck him in the left shoulder. The first shot caused his death almost instantly. He was soon picked up and carried into the Fifth district station-house, and Dr. William H. Myers was summoned to make an examination. As soon as the surgeon saw him he pronounced Catto fatally hurt. He died soon after reaching the station house and never spoke after he was shot.

Very many of Mr. Catto's friends visited the station house, but were not permitted to see his body until the Coroner could arrive to make his preliminary examination. Among them was a young lady, to whom the deceased was affianced. Her piteous cries and appeals for admission to the room of the dead were really heartrending, and caused all present to weep in sympathy with the heart-broken girl. Mr. Catto was an erudite man and principle of the Quaker Institute for colored youth. He was beloved by all who knew him, and was one of the leaders of his race in this city. He was a short, stout and well formed man, of light mulatto complexion, and was noted for his affability. He was formerly superintendent of the freedmen's school at Washington, and was very much admired by General Grant, who had tendered him several foreign missions. He was very peaceable in his life, and fell a martyr to the petty spite of an ignoble partisan. Mr. Catto was a soldier, and held the position of major and aid-de-camp to General Louis Wagner, commander of the 5th Brigade, 1st Division, of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

Mr. Greener, a teacher in the institute with Professor Catto, informed the reporter of the *Press* that the fight commenced, in the region named, at one o'clock yesterday morning, when a man named Thomas Moran fired three shots at a colored man named Murray, near Tenth and Bainbridge streets, and ran after him with the threat that he would kill the d—b—s— of a b—. Mr. Greener asked an officer to arrest Moran, but this was refused, as the officer said Moran was a special policeman.

Later than this the people occupying stores in the region named were obliged to close their places of business to save them from destruction.

At about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon a white man known as "Reddy" approached a colored man named Isaac Chase, while he was standing on his own doorstep in Emmeline street, between Eighth and Ninth, and absolutely knocked his brains out in the presence of his wife and children, causing his instant death. In neither of these cases were any arrests made, and the police acted as though they were in league with the outlaws or else afraid of them.

Octavius V. Catto.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: As if to complete the title to the condemnation of the whole community, a Democratic ruffian yesterday, in the broad and bright October afternoon, deliberately assassinated Octavius V. Catto, one of the most accomplished gentlemen in this city. Mr. Catto will be remembered as the gifted chief of our Colored High School. Beloved by his own race, and respected by others who enjoyed the honor of his acquaintance, he was an example to all men. Called to the city of Washington to organize the schools of the freedmen in the District of Columbia, two years ago, his people of Philadelphia insisted upon his return to take charge of their educational interests, and he left, if possible, a higher sphere to come back to those who loved him best. The writer of these lines knew him the well, and especially his high honor, his sensitive self-respect, his rare gifts of intellect, and his earnest and passionate Republicanism. As he fell under the bullet of the assassin without provocation, so he died without reproach. He was the unquestioned victim of the mob spirit which yesterday attempted to dominate the First Congressional district. He could not have offended by his walk in life, but he did offend because he believed in his race and in the great principles of that party which has always championed it. And for this cause he died.

WE find the following, relating to a subject that is engaging much attention, in the Boston *Daily Advertiser:* "We understand that Mr. Laurence Meyers, of Philadelphia, has submitted to the commission lately appointed by the state of New York to Foster and develop the internal commerce of the State,' an ingenious method of protecting the banks of the canals and of increasing their usefulness. Mr. Myers proposes to clothe the sides of the banks of canals with say one-eighth of an inch sheet iron, securely fastened and suspended equi-distance above and below the water line, thus preventing all damage. He further claims that, by such action, the entire canal property of the country can be brought into active and competing operations with railroads, as fast running steam propellers will be introduced and substituted for the slow and expensive mule power. The tonnage, too, will be increased at least three times. Canal companies and shippers should unite, consider and test Mr. Myers' plan at once. We would also suggest that the New York State Commission should have their law amended and insert, that to the inventer of the fastest (200 ton) and most economical running boat they will give a premium of $25,000. The iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania and New York will no doubt become largely interested in this important enterprise.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL.

No grander or more sublime subject can engage the attention of man than such an one as tends to the amelioration of suffering and pain.

The cure of Consumption, not only in its incipiency, but in its advanced stages, has been cured by DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Sometimes the Lung Cure will do this alone; it will always do good. Sometimes the Doctor supplies other medicines with it to meet peculiar indications of the system. In his large medicine establishment are to be found all the fine medicines known, and an experience of nearly half a century has enabled the doctor to know how to use them.

Being a graduate of two schools of medicine, to which he has added over twenty-five years of experience, together with a daily reading and practice in chronic diseases, with special attention to those of the lungs, it would be a matter of wonder if he did not know the treatment of such cases to a more than ordinary extent. His pamphlet on chronic lung diseases, sent free whenever it is ordered, discourses more fully upon the subject than could be allowed in any newspaper article. Where your druggist does not keep Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, 4 bottles will be sent by express for $5. Single bottles $1.50 at the Doctor's Medical Office, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and Saturday's at night until 9.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

This water is highly recommended in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia and all nervous diseases. A supply just received direct from the Springs.

Sold by the case or single dozen, at the lowest prices. Circulars and Pamphlets Free, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

Help! help! cries the blood, I am impure. I know it, says the skin, for I am covered with blotches, pimples and sores. Bring up the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices.

THE WARNING HAS BEEN HEEDED.

Since the exposure of the attempts made by certain unscrupulous local dealers, to palm off their coarse astringents, made from cheap and impure materials, in the place of the great national tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, public opinion has set strongly against these empirics and their preparations. Their occupation is gone, or soon will be. When the light is let into deception it soon wilts down. Persons who trifle with their own health, by using unknown preparations, with no guarantee to sustain them when an established specific, proven by twenty years experience to be exactly what it is claimed to be, is within their reach, are sure to repent their temerity. Many have done so in this instance, but it is hoped that the truth plainly spoken has arrested this evil. In the meantime the demand for the leading protective and restorative medicine of America was never so great as it has been this season. From the fever and ague districts of the West, South-west, and South, it is literally overwhelming, and it may be said of the advices from all parts of the country of the cures it is effecting in dyspepsia, bilious complaints, and chronic constipation, that "their name is legion." Everywhere the sick and feeble seem to have realized the importance of "holding fast that which is good," and of avoiding what is spurious and dangerous.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871.....1871.

FALL TRADE IN

HATS, CAPS,

AND

FURS.

M'CORD & CO.,

131 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Offer especial inducements this season to Wholesale buyers in HATS, CAPS, LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FURS, LADIES AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS.

Our stock is the largest in the city, and our prices are as low, and even lower than any Eastern House. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

McCORD & CO.

oct6:tf13

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

The Triumph

COOKING STOVES.

THE

Triumph and Jackson

COOK STOVES,

Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by

BISSELL & CO.,

235 Liberty Street.

oct30:b46

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

The Following For Sale Cheap:

GEOLOGY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MAPS, &c.
Complete set LONDON ART JOURNAL.
WILKE'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION, very scarce.
HOGARTH'S COMPLETE WORKS.
DANTE'S INFERNO, DORE.
"DON QUIXOTE," DORE.
FABLES LA FONTAINE, DORE.
VOLNEY'S WORKS, very rare.
And a large selection of illustrated, Standard and Scientific Books.

JOSEPH MACLEAN,
se27:p96 ROOM 9, 96½ FOURTH AVE.

C. C. BOYLE.....JAS RICHEY, JR

C. C. BOYLE & CO.,

Lumber Dealers,

Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge.

Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding, Flooring and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.

jy28:s41-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seasonable Goods

AT

LOW PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Blankets, Blankets.

Coverlets,
Comforts, Quilts,
Flannels, Flannels,
Cassimeres,
Cloakings and
Waterproofs,
Plaids, Plaids,
Alpacas.

FANCY

DRESS GOODS

IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

At 12½c., Good Styles Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 25c., Serge Poplin Plaids, beautiful styles.
At 30c., Heavy Brown Poplins, a great bargain.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 15c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Prints, best cloths.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

LADIES',

GENTLEMEN'S

AND

CHILDREN'S

Fall and Winter

UNDERWEAR.

Now is the Time to Purchase.

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

To be Found Anywhere.

White, Shetland, Scarlet and Clouded Merino and All-Wool Undershirts and Drawers.
Scotch All-Wool Underwear, warranted not to shrink in washing.
Canton Flannel Drawers.
Undershirts and Drawers at 50c. each.
Hosiery for Men, Shaker Knit, Grey and Shetland White Merino Half Hose.
Men's Fancy Cashmere Hose.
Handkerchiefs—Gent's Initial, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched; a full line now open.
Ladies' Vests and Drawers, every grade.
Misses' and Children's Merino Underwear.
Children's White Shetland Merino Underdresses.
"Russian Gored Skirt" for Ladies.

Please Call and Examine.

PRICES THE LOWEST.

HORNE & CO.,

RETAIL,

197 and 199 Penn Ave.

oct12:t74

115. 115.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Peplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.

CALL AND SEE,

AT

115 Wood Street.

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.

se28:n70

DREKA,

Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET.

MWF Philadelphia.

M. B. COCHRAN,

143 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

DEALER IN

Iron and Wood Working Machinery

AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

Has constantly on hand a complete stock of TAPS and DIES, EMERY WHEELS, ENGINES, GUTTERS, BELTING, PACKING, &c.

WOODWORTH PLANERS a specia

jy14-w81:MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Attention

OF

WHOLESALE

AND

Retail Buyers

Is especially called to the large stock of Fancy Poplin Plaids, Plain and Serge All Wool Plaids, 6-4 All Wool Cloaking Plaids, Satine Cloths, Black and Colored Alpacas, Velveteens, Cloaking Velvets, Silk and Velveteen Ribbons, Millinery Goods, Men and Boys' Winter Hats, Ladies' Heavy Balmoral Skirts, Seamless Felt Skirts, with Printed, Embossed and Fancy Trimmed Borders. All kinds of Long and Square Shawls, Knit Breakfast and Plaid Shoulder Shawls,

At Very Low Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Splendid Stock

OF

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks! Silks!

New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.

DRESS GOODS.

Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

Shawls! Shawls!

This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.

Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.

Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

se12:p36

GRATES.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WELLMAN PATENT

Reflector Stoves

AND

GRATES,

KELL'S PATENT

IRON HEARTH,

The Anchor Sad Iron,

FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.

The Reflector Is the best and cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.

The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE

Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.

Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.

Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 65 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,

Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,

se23:n61 PITTSBURGH.

American Watches.

Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,

OF ALL GRADES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the Lowest in the City.

THE

"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."

This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Brodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.

FOR SALE BY

MEYRAN & SIEDLE.

Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.

ap22:p52

BAGS.

Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fort

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

oct8:tf

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

oct6:tf

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, with or under the present coupons attached, to the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate attention bestowed to the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4⅞ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, yielding from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

oct6:tf

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

an9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

COR. WOOD & FOURTH AVE.,

BANKERS.

Offer for sale the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For sale at Ninety and Accrued Interest.

Government and other reliable Securities taken in exchange at Market Rates. c10

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, October 12, 1871.

Gold opened steady at 114 and advanced to and closed at 114⅛ on a sale of only one million by the Government. Loans were made at from 3 per cent. per annum to 3-16 per c nt. per day for use. Clearances $55,000,000. There were seventeen failures and a number of dealers were ruined. At times the excitement was equal to anything ever witnessed on the Stock Exchange. Late in the day, when it became generally known that the reported bank failures and riots were fabrications, there was quite a recovery in prices from the lowest point. The easing up in the money market at the close had a tendency to strengthen prices. The sales were 60,000 shares Western Union, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, Reading, Fort Wayne, North Western and Cleveland. Money irregular. The leading houses were accomodated at 7 currency and 7 gold, while at the close borrowers paid 5 to ⅞ for turning stocks. After bank hours the market became very easy. Call loans dropped to 6 per cent., after 4 o'clock were fully supplied. The latest rate was 6@7 currency. Secretary Boutwell says he will do all he can to strengthen prices. The country is not during the present condition of affairs. Southern States securities were dull and heavy this afternoon, with a marked decline in new South Carolinas.

Sterling Exchange 108¾.

Government—Coupons of 1881, 115⅝; 5-2's of 65, 113½; do '64, 113¾; do '65, 114¼; do new 112¾; do '67, 112¾; do '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6's, 120 bid.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 94¼; Tennessee, old, 68; new, 65¾; Virginia new, 68; do old, 69; North Carolina old, 36; do new, 34.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 85¾; Quicksilver, 15; Mariposa, ⅛; do preferred, 2; Adams Express, 68; Wells Fargo do, 46; American Merchants Union do, 8½; United States do, 26; Pacific Mail, 35¾; New York Central, 95¾; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 58; Harlem, —; do preferred, 130; Reading, 105; Michigan Central, 114; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 104½; North western, 86¾; do preferred 86¾; Rock Island, 97; Fort Wayne, 99; Illinois Central, 99¾; do preferred, 74½; Wabash, 55¾; do preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 18; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 113; preferred, 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 30; C. C. & C., 85; B. & Q., 124; Lake Shore, 93½; Illinois Central, 134; Union Pacific, 37½; Central Pacific bonds, 101½; Union Pacific bonds, 85.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* speaks encouragingly of business as follows:

"The commercial year 1871-2 opened Sept. 1, under very favorable auspices, and the movement for the first month, which closed Saturday last, proved entirely satisfactory. Importers and jobbers had laid in unusually heavy stocks of all goods suitable to the market, believing that the demand would be extensive with the supply. Last year's cotton crop having proved far in excess of all estimates, planters and country merchants found themselves at its close in much better pecuniary condition than they had anticipated, despite some falling off in the price of the staple; and this is clearly shown by the heavy purchases of luxuries, as well as necessaries, in our market during the month of September. Rarely, if ever, has the aggregate movement been excelled for the period of the season referred to, and notwithstanding the jealousy and efforts of neighboring cities to divert our legitimate trade, everything looks for continued heavy operations throughout the year. It is true the growing crop of the leading staple is likely to show a heavy deficit, as compared with that of last year, but indications are satisfactory that the loss in quantity will be more than made up by the increase in price.

The sugar crop proves to be a full one; that of rice exhibits a reduction, but there is a large gain in corn and other breadstuffs, which will enable our friends in the interior to get along without sending West the proceeds of their crops, &c., to buy provisions. Our jobbers, importers and general merchants were never better prepared to transact a heavy business, nor in better condition to extend to their patrons all needful facilities, while the plethora of currency held by the banks and the liberality with which their various directorates are ever ready to aid the business community are a sure guarantee that we shall have no shortcomings to report in any department hereafter.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, October 12, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 6¾@6¾; Pearls, 9¼; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@4¾.

APPLES—The receipts continue fair but with a steady demand there is no accumulation of stock and prices are well maintained; $2.00@3.00 per bbl for fair to good, and $3.50 for prime.

BUTTER—There is no improvement in the demand and no falling off in the receipts and the market continues dull and weak and prices drooping; good to prime roll 18@20. Common butter is a complete drug; the market is glutted and there is but very little inquiry for it.

CHEESE—The market is firmer and somewhat excited in consequence of the report that a large proportion of the western crop has been destroyed by the fire at Chicago, and prices are higher.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

BRANS—Prime Navy quoted at $2.00@2.25 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@5.00.

CIDER—The market is quiet and unchanged at $4@6 per bbl.

CANNED FRUITS—Quiet and unchanged.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Jersey cultivated at $11 per bbl, and Sackett's Belle Berries at $12@18.

CHEESE—Is reported steady but unchanged. New York Goshen, 13½@14; Ohio Goshen, 13@13½; Factory, 11@11½; Dairy, 13@13½.

COFFEES—Again reported dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand and we reduce our quotations to 1½@1.25 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is firm but without quotable change; standard brands, 23@23½ in car load lots—usual advance in a small way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is considerable inquiry for Peaches (prime halves) and we are reported sales at 9½@10 cts. Quarters quoted at 7@7½; mixed 8@8½. Nothing doing in apples—our market as yet is bare.

EGGS—Continue firm and prices are fully maintained, notwithstanding the arrivals are on the increase. We are reported sales at 28, 29 and 30 cts.

FLOUR—Is firm and higher with an improved demand—we advance our quotations, 25 cts per bbl. Good to choice spring extras, $7.00@7.25; choice to fancy do spring extras, $7.50@8.00; fancy white winter, and this sells readily in small lots. The receipts are fair but the supply is not much if any above the daily wants, and dealers are now realizing a handsome margin on flour contracted for one week ago.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited supply, and there is a steady milling demand but no change in values. We quote red winter, $1.45@1.47 for prime, and $1.50@1.52 for white. Dealers allege that, at present prices, there is no margin whatever, and this accounts mainly for the very limited arrivals. Oats, firm, in demand and higher; we advance our quotations to 44 @45 for mixed, and 46@47 for white—sales car white at 46½. The indications at this writing are that the top has not yet been reached, and holders generally are bullish even as sellers, even at the advance, being apprehensive that they cannot replace at present prices. Corn is steady and firm but not, quotably higher; shelled, in bulk, by the car load, 71@72; there is considerable en route for this market, and some dealers anticipate an easier market within the next few days. Rye is reported firm, with sales of western at 90@92. Barley is in better demand and prices realized; 85@95 for fair to prime spring, and 85@90 for fall; sale 4 cars No. 1 spring, (western) at 85.

GROCERIES—Coffees continue very stiff and somewhat excited, and we again advance our quotations; it is supposed that a considerable amount was destroyed in Chicago by the fire, and, as it will have to be replaced, the demand at the seaboard will be increased, and a still further advance is not improbable—it looks now as if it would not stop this side of 20 cts. in gold. Sugars continue quiet and weak, though there is no quotable change to note in prices.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¼; A, 13; B, 12¾; C, 12¼; Extra C, 12¼; Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¼@11. Demarara, 12¼@13. Muscovado Sugars—Knight's Extra C Yellow, 11¼; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

Coffees—Rio, 23; Prime, 22. Good, 21; Fair, 20@20¾. Java, 25@28. Laguayra, 19@20. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 24@25.

Syrups and Molasses—Syrups, 65 cts. Sugar House Syrups—Knight's Extra C Yellow, 11¼; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

Coffees—Rio, 23; Prime, 22. Good, 21; Fair, 20@20¾. Java, 25@28. Laguayra, 19@20. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 75. White Rose, 70. Lovering's, 70. Muscovado, 60. Shurantz's, 75; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, 60@65.

Rice—Carolina, 8¾; Louisiana, 8¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8.

SPICES—Pepper, 22. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 50. Nutmegs, 1.20.

HONEY—Steady at 25@30 cts per lb.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10½@11¼; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22. Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HAY—Baled is reported steady, with sales, on wharf and track, at $23@25 per ton, for fair to prime.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is quoted in a jobbing way. at $22@24 per ton for Middlings, and $24@26 for Brands; $24@26 for Middlings, and $24@25 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—Sales, in small lots, at $2.50@3.25 per bbl, according to quality—market slow.

OIL—Lard Oil may be quoted at 70@72 for round lots—in a small way.

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely, but, as a matter of fact, receipts are in excess of consumption, and country merchants found themselves at its close in much better pecuniary condition than they had anticipated, despite some falling off in the price of the staple; and this is clearly shown by the heavy purchases of luxuries, as well as necessaries, in our market during the month of September. Rarely, if ever, has the aggregate movement been excelled for the period of the season referred to, and notwithstanding the jealousy and efforts of neighboring cities to divert our legitimate trade, everything looks for continued heavy operations throughout the year. It is true the growing crop of the leading staple is likely to show a heavy deficit, as compared with that of last year, but indications are satisfactory that the loss in quantity will be more than made up by the increase in price.

The sugar crop proves to be a full one; that of rice exhibits a reduction, but there is a large gain in corn and other breadstuffs, which will enable our friends in the interior to get along without sending West the proceeds of their crops, &c., to buy provisions. Our jobbers, importers and general merchants were never better prepared to transact a heavy business, nor in better condition to extend to their patrons all needful facilities, while the plethora of currency held by the banks and the liberality with which their various directorates are ever ready to aid the business community are a sure guarantee that we shall have no shortcomings to report in any department hereafter.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, October 12, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 6¾@6¾; Pearls, 9¼; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@4¾.

APPLES—The receipts continue fair but with a steady demand there is no accumulation of stock and prices are well maintained; $2.00@3.00 per bbl for fair to good, and $3.50 for prime.

BUTTER—There is no improvement in the demand and no falling off in the receipts and the market continues dull and weak and prices drooping; good to prime roll 18@20. Common butter is a complete drug; the market is glutted and there is but very little inquiry for it.

CHEESE—The market is firmer and somewhat excited in consequence of the report that a large proportion of the western crop has been destroyed by the fire at Chicago, and prices are higher.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

BRANS—Prime Navy quoted at $2.00@2.25 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@5.00.

CIDER—The market is quiet and unchanged at $4@6 per bbl.

CANNED FRUITS—Quiet and unchanged.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Jersey cultivated at $11 per bbl, and Sackett's Belle Berries at $12@18.

CHEESE—Is reported steady but unchanged. New York Goshen, 13½@14; Ohio Goshen, 13@13½; Factory, 11@11½; Dairy, 13@13½.

COFFEES—Again reported dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand and we reduce our quotations to 1½@1.25 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is firm but without quotable change; standard brands, 23@23½ in car load lots—usual advance in a small way.

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LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—

HOME NEWS.

Lawrence [illegible] at Saratoga.

A Special Meeting of Councils to consider an Act of Assembly, will be held on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The attention of buyers is called in to-day's paper to the advertisement of Geo. B. Hill. The lands will no doubt advance in price rapidly, and are all that is represented.

Brick Warehouse at Auction.—On Seventh (late Irwin) street, on the premises to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. See McIlwaine's auction advertisement.

Connellsville House.—We will publish to-morrow a new Time Table for the various trains on the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington Railway, to go into effect from and after Monday the 16th inst.

A Free Excursion Train will leave the Connellsville depot at 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, for the sale of sixty-eight lots near Laughlin Station and Frankstown. See McIlwaine's auction advertisement for description of this valuable property.

No Risks.—An advertisement appears in our columns this morning, stating that the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, of which P. A. Madeira, Esq., is agent in this city, had no risks in Chicago. We learn also that this company some time ago declined to open an agency in that city, owing to the belief that the risks there, were extra hazardous. They are certainly fortunate. This company is one of the soundest in the country, and is eminently deserving of patronage.

The Central Ticket Office of the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, adjoining the *Dispatch* building, will be removed on the 16th inst. to the company's new office, leased and fitted up for the purpose, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. No location in the city could be found more eligible or convenient, as will be the public as the company. Another local point of interest has thus been made on Smithfield street, which, with the exception of Fifth avenue, has within a few years become the most crowded and busy of our busy thoroughfares.

Ætna Insurance Company.

The following telegram has been received by the agent in this city:

S. [illegible], Pittsburgh, Pa.

Losses at Chicago less than *two million dollars*. Will be promptly paid, leaving capital and surplus over *four millions dollars*.

L. J. HENDEE, President.

The School Demonstration To-day.

The school demonstration to-day promises to be one of the most imposing ever held here. As showing the interest taken in it, the Forbes School district alone will turn out the Forbes School district alone will turn out the Forbes School district alone will turn out